

Escuchando a niños, niñas y jóvenes

Risk, Vulnerability and
Opportunities Assessment Map

Mapas de Vulnerabilidad, Riesgos y Oportunidades



14th

Quarterly Report

July – September / 2004

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Support Program for Ex-combatant Children, Colombia



OIM • IOM

QUARTERLY REPORT
JULY-SEPTEMBER 2004
PROGRAM FOR ASSISTANCE OF EX COMBATANT CHILDREN

Implementing agency	International Organization for Migration (IOM)
Project partner agencies (or national counterparts)	ICBF – Ombudsman's Office - ONG Locales
Geographical coverage	National
Project management sites	Bogotá D.C.
Target group(s)	Children under 18 demobilized from illegal armed groups and at-risk of involvement in the armed conflict
Project period	21 March 2001 - 30 September 2005
Reporting period	July – September 2004
Total budget	USD 6.500.000
Funds available for reporting period	USD 2.040.114,13
Funds contributed by	USAID
Expenditure during reporting period	USD 345.263,63
Cumulative expenditure	USD 4.805.149,50
Number of projects	112
Projects being implemented	35
Completed projects	77

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Over the past quarter, the number of ex-combatant Children entering ICBF centers again rose. Following a reduction in the number of children during the first two quarters of 2004, this quarter a total of 190 children were demobilized from the Illegal Armed Groups (IAG), for a total of 1,880 children supported by the USAID/IOM Program of March 2001 to September 30 2004. The majority of those entering the centers were children captured from the AUC, both in Venezuela and in military operations in Casanare against the Centaurs Block. The current population receiving assistance at the 26 ICBF centers totals 718 minors located in Bogotá, Cali, Medellín, Bucaramanga, Pereira, Tunja and Cartagena.

This quarter, the USAID/IOM Program supported ICBF in the consolidation of new specialized assistance model for demobilized children and youth, to complement modules that were already consolidated by the institution. This assistance modules known as Half-Way Homes (HT in Spanish) and Conditioned Subsidies (SC in Spanish) involve mentor families. The results obtained for these new models, through the pilot project held in Armenia, give clear indicators that this strategic module would be consistent with a focus on social insertion and a post-conflict perspective, a strategy that should continue to be applied. In the social insertion component, the 3 Referral and Opportunity centers currently operating in Bogotá, Cali and Medellín have contacted 191 youth who had gone through the ICBF centers. These program alumni are being referred by the centers to the social network that has been identified as a service provider for the children. As part of the university mentoring strategy, several students were hire as interns to assist the kids on education leveling and project formulation. However, the guidelines of the ICBF Inspector General's office have limited opportunities to use this strategy in Program development.

In institutional strengthening, 76 ICBF staff participated in a diploma program from *Universidad Minuto de Dios*, designed by *Evaluar Consultores*, to strengthen their planning and assistance skills within this program. As part of this strategy, the goal is to halt personnel rotation and improve institutional activities (PAI in Spanish) and individual assistance (PLATIN in Spanish).

By the end of the quarter, ICBF presented the first module for information capture of the new System for Information and Monitoring (SIMONI in Spanish) for its pilot project run by the national HQ of ICBF. This quarter, 421 children received complementary support from the Program to enter and remain in the school system. The total cumulative number of school scholarships granted by the Program is 724. In addition, 250 scholarships have been offered to develop job skills in the woodworking and furniture, clothing, jewelry, agro-industrial, electrical, services, shoe and food sectors, for a total of 1,211 vocational training scholarships granted to youth.

Regarding prevention activities, ICBF launched the Initiative for Prevention of Involvement of Children in the Armed Conflict in the regional offices in Neiva, Medellín and Bucaramanga, which was well received. This initiative assisted 343 persons, including the authorities, as well as the principal media outlets, which ran the commercials on recruitment in each region. Through the application of Risk Maps and formulated projects, a total of 11,758 children were assisted in recruitment prevention in 9 departments.

Through projects with ethnic minorities, a total of 205 Afro-Colombian and indigenous ex-children combatants in Cauca and Chocó were assisted through agricultural production projects, education, cultural programs and youth organizations.

This quarter, the rate of investment was reduced since all available funds are allotted and mostly implemented. The program is awaiting the remaining funds in order to advance in pending actions through September 2005

Table #1: Number of Beneficiaries

Cumulative results of the quarter. July – September 2004			
Indicators	Cumulative	Quarter	Comments
Jobs created	991	28	In the jewelry, graphic arts, furniture and woodworking sectors.
Job training	1211	240	Offered 240 scholarships for job training in the furniture and woodworking, clothing, jewelry, agro-industrial, electrical, services, shoe-making and food sectors.
Education Access	1.455	421	During the quarter, assigned 10 scholarships: 2 educational scholarships in family reintegration, 8 scholarships to CAE youth and 71 education subsidies: 18 for CAE youth and 53 for youth located by the CRO. Guaranteed educational access through public education, total of 411 youth. Total accumulated scholarships, 724.
Health Access	1880	190	Number of children who have accessed health services through Profamilia and the National Health Service as follows: Medical checkups: 1929 (including Profamilia) Profamilia clinical lab: 525 Visits to specialists: 265 Dental checkups: 711 Emergency room service: 95 Hospitalization: 20 cases all resolved satisfactorily
Re-integrated families	267	27	This quarter 27 youth were reunited with their families.
Minorities (prevention)	205	8	Demobilized Afro-Colombian and indigenous children
Beneficiaries at-risk of recruitment	11.758	866	10 Departments: Antioquia, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Chocó, Huila, Putumayo, Santander, Sucre, Bolívar and Valle del Cauca. 886 members of ethnic minority groups.
Ex-combatant children	2085	198	Of all children attended, 1,880 were ICBF Program beneficiaries and 205 belonged to indigenous or Afro-colombian groups. This quarter, 180 children entered the ICBF Program and 8 in the ethnic minority program.

II. CONTEXT

The context of the conflict continues to affect the situation of children, both due to atrocities in general and the murder of a girl kidnapped by the FARC, along with the consequences brought with increased confrontations and the humanitarian crisis that currently affects Colombia. According to information provided by the forensic office, every 24 minutes someone dies due to violent causes, making Colombia the country with the highest rate of violent deaths in the world. Insofar as demobilized persons, the Ministry of Defense reported that through 2004, a total of 1,913 persons were demobilized. According to the ICBF Program database, of these 505 are minors, making up 26.39% of demobilized persons: one of every three demobilized is a child.

In order to cope with children victimization in the conflict, the State, beyond implementing the assistance Program for demobilized children, launched the Decade Plan for Childhood, and has proposed a reform of laws affecting minors, which is in Congress as the bill on childhood, #23 of 2004, and is currently being considered. At the same time, the Government issued Decree #2767 of August 31 2004, which regulates the socio-economic benefits established in Public Order Law #418 of 1997, extended and modified by Law 548 of 1999 and Law 782 of 2002, for members of illegal armed groups that enter the demobilization and reincorporation into civilian life process. These laws ratify benefits for minors and exempt them from interviews and declarations to military authorities. In legal matters, there are advances in childhood protection.

There has been joint work completed between ICBF, USAID, the Ombudsman's Office and High Commissioner of Peace office to prepare an Act of Turnover, in private, where minors declare themselves as victims and also declare their willingness to abandon all collaboration with the illegal armed groups to which they had been recruited. There is an agreement on this document, and it is awaiting a note of conformity from the High Commissioner of Peace.

III. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION, SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS

A) ASSISTANCE DATA AND DESCRIPTION OF THE ICBF PROGRAM

Table #2: Beneficiaries Cumulative

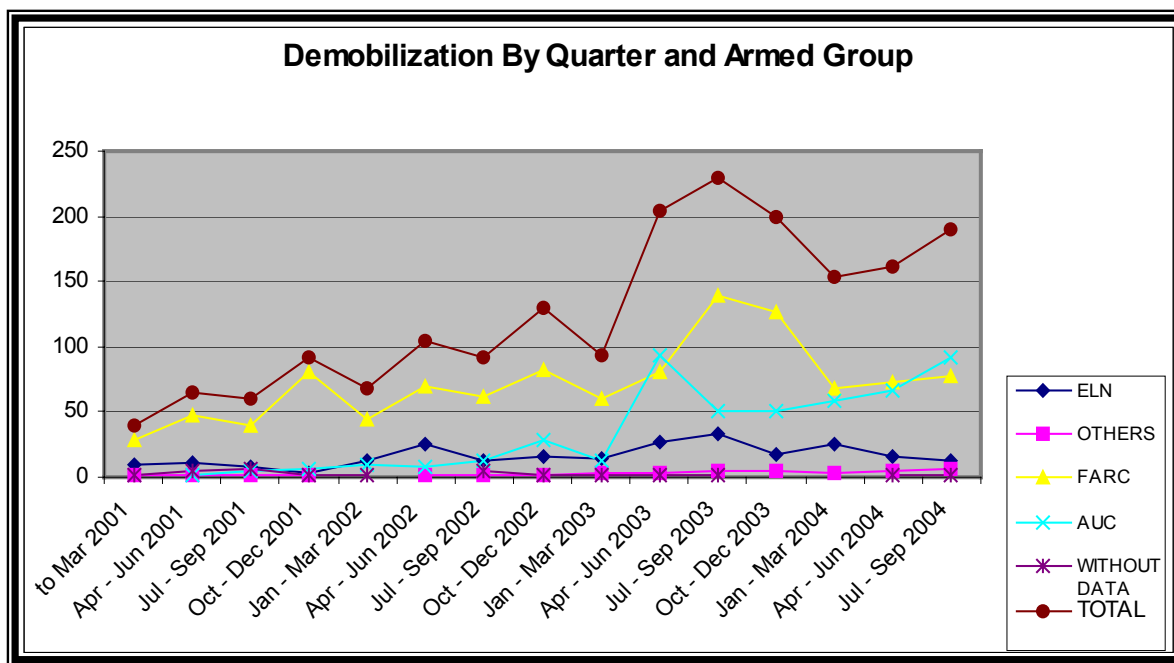
BENEFICIARIES REPORT		
Description	Beneficiaries Cumulative	Beneficiaries Quarterly Report
Assistance Program for Ex-combatant Children from March 21, 2001 through September 30, 2004	1.880	190
Ethnic Minorities September 30, 2004	205	8
Total Ex - combatant Children	2.085	198
Prevention	11.758	866
Total USAID / IOM Program	13.843	1.064

From the start of the Program in March 2001, a total of 1,880 ex-combatant children have been assisted in specialized ICBF centers. Another 205 demobilized children, indigenous and Afro-colombian, were assisted through community integration in Cauca and Chocó departments, for a total of 2,085 beneficiaries through September 30, 2004. In the prevention component, 11,758 minors have participated in projects to prevent recruitment in illegal armed groups.

There is a constant increase in children entering, starting in January 2002, with a fall during the first quarter of 2003 through September 2003. Following this period, the number falls until it begins to increase again starting in April 2004. The large number demobilized from the AUC explains the increase in the number of children entering ICBF centers during the last quarter (See graph #1).

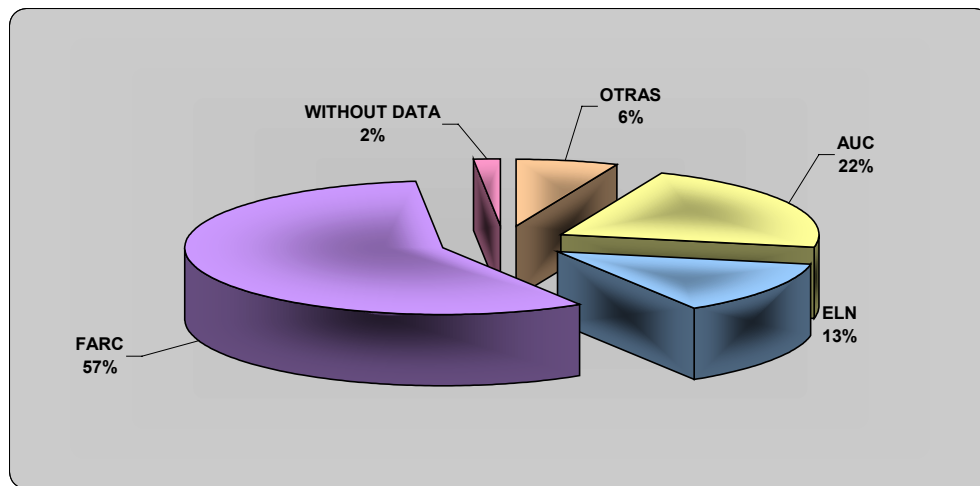
As observe in graph one, there is a clear reduction in the percentage demobilized from the FARC and ELN, while there is a growth in the number from the AUC. During the quarter, of the 190 children entering, 40.5% were from the FARC and 48.4% from the AUC.

Graph #1 Demobilization By Quarter and Armed Group



Nonetheless, as is clear in Graph #2, the largest percentage of ex-combatant children that entered the Program were demobilized from the FARC, 1,076 children or 57.2% of the total, followed by the AUC with 492 (26.2%) and the ELN with 245 children (13%). Another 67 children belonged to smaller armed groups, or there is no registry of which group to which they belonged, since the ICBF did not have a database with this information initially.

Graph # 2: Demobilization By Quarter and Armed Group

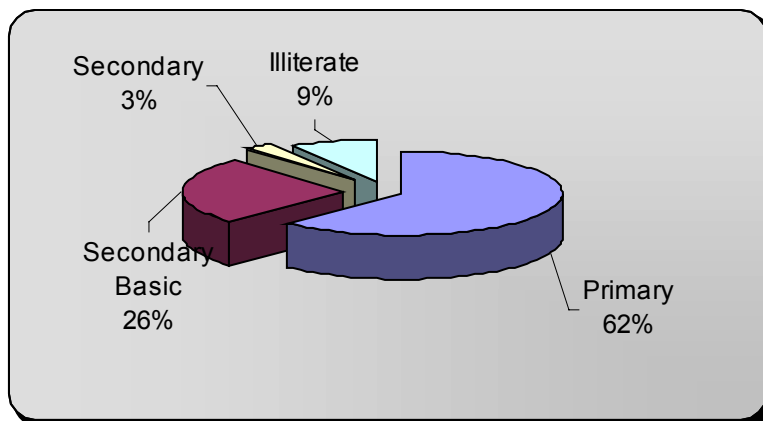


Insofar as gender, when the Program started in 2001, girls represented less than 20% of the total of ex-combatants that entered, but by 2003 they increased to 30%. Currently, of the 1,880 minors attended in the Program, 534 are girls (28.4%) and 1,346 boys (71.6%).

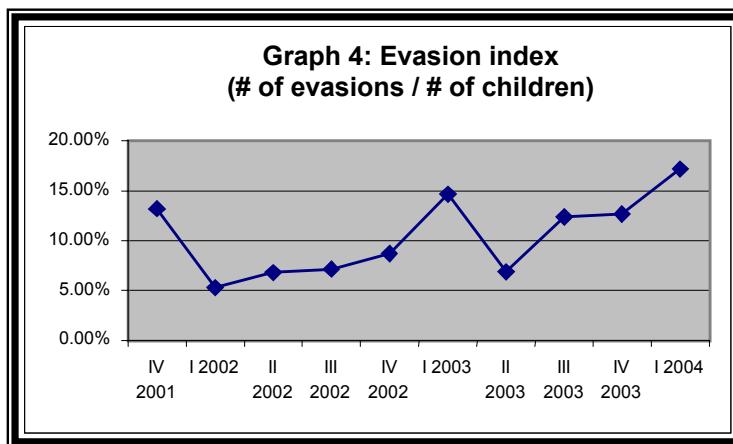
Upon analysis by gender and armed group, it becomes clear that all have a similar tendency among ex-combatant children demobilized from the FARC, ELN and other smaller groups, in that there is a larger presence of girls. Nonetheless, the behavior of these variables for the AUC is not clear, and the number of boys continues to be much higher than girls for this illegal armed group.

With the increasing number of children demobilized from the AUC, there has been a change in the educational profile of children entering the Program, since most of these minors have a higher education level as compared to children who were in the FARC and ELN. As can be seen in graph #3, 39% of youth reached basic secondary (6th to 9th grade) or middle school (10th and 11th grade), which presents a new challenge in offering these youths assistance to complete secondary school.

Graph # 3 Educational Level



Children demobilized from the FARC generally have a lower education, which implies the need to at least complete basic primary during permanence in the Program.



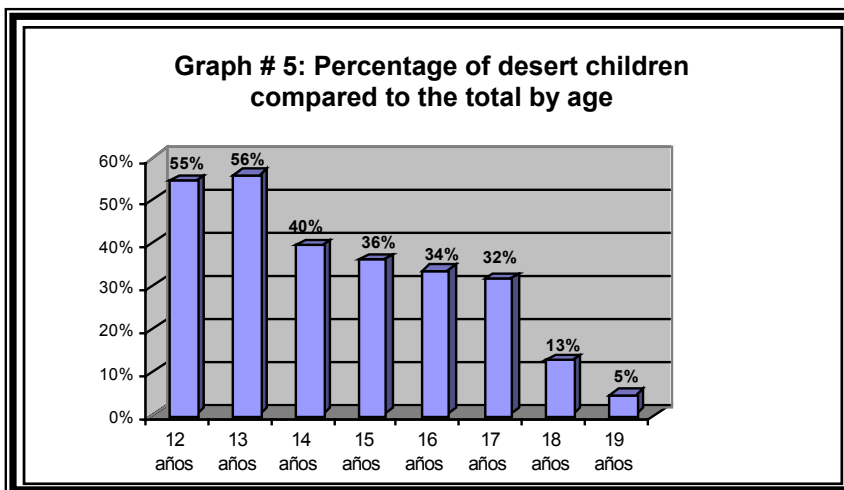
IOM has also worked on building the profile of youths that drop out of the Program before completion to devise strategies to reduce the amount of drop-outs. These strategies have stimulated ex-combatant children to return to ICBF centers. These strategies include: making access to vocational training quicker and training sub-contractor ONG'S to deal with crisis management.

Focusing on data regarding children that evade the program by quarter, and the number of children attended during the quarter, the evasion rate is calculated. The graph shows two important points:

- ✓ The first, an increase during the first quarter 2003, which could be associated with the contracting uncertainties of implementing partners and ICBF restructuring.
- ✓ The second followed a reduction in the desertion rates, with a marked tendency to increase starting in the second quarter of 2003 and continuing today.

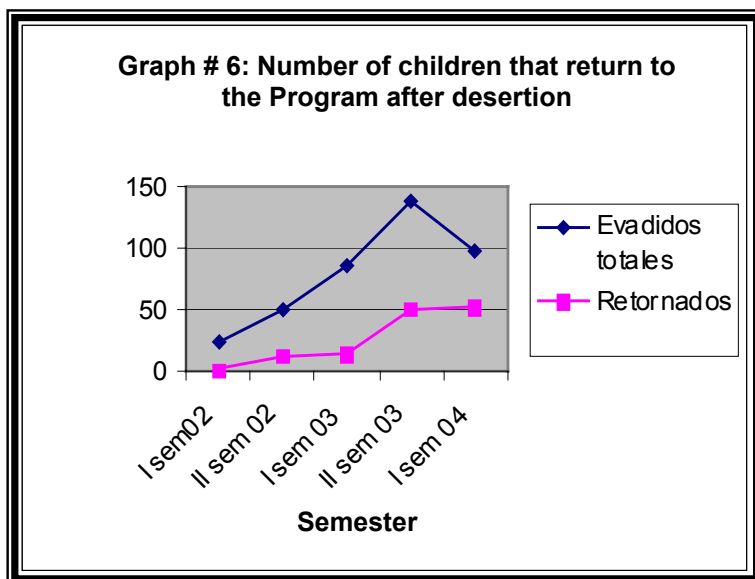
1. PROFILE OF DROP OUT CHILDREN

In absolute terms, the population that most drops out is that of children around 17, which is also the largest group in the Program. Nonetheless, as is made clear in graph #5, the percentage of deserting children is higher among younger children; 55% of children that enter at 12 years of age desert. An explanation for such desertion rate is that the younger children leave the program to return to their families.



The most deserters were members of the FARC, which is also the largest group in the Program. However, AUC demobilized Children has the highest drop out rate as compared to the total number of demobilized from that group.

Insofar as education levels, the majority of deserters have a fifth grade primary education, the same for the overall population of the Program. Thus, this factor does not count among the reasons children desert. This is also true with gender, there is no significant difference among boys as compared to girls.



In graph #6, the most important observation is that the returns mark a tendency that counterbalances desertion, and although there is an increasing tendency for desertion, the percentage returning is also increasing. This could mean that the Program is consistently becoming more important for youths, and is a realistic option as compared to the options considered by the youth when deciding to desert, as this all plays a role in the decision to return. In the second semester of 2003, 128 children deserted and 50 returned, which indicated that although 138 children deserted, the net was 88, because 40% of those that returned remained outside of the Program only for several days. In 2002, 20% of children returned, in 2003, 28%, and in the first quarter 2004, 53% returned.

Finally, when the child has been in the Program for only a short time, it is much more probable that he or she will desert. Some 40% of those that deserted in the first few days returned to the specialized centers.

This analysis was shared with ICBF so as to take measures that would better the relationship between children and their families. ICBF designed a retention strategy focused on strengthening the family component, providing technical assistance to Transitory Homes to better the assistance to children and improve vocational training profiling to allow children to gain access to training, education, cultural services and recreation, faster. ICBF has also worked with the CAEs to help new arrivals. There is also a pilot project with children demobilized from the AUC. As part of such project AUC Children are placed in a socio – family environment to foster children interested in remaining in the program (As opposed to abandoning it to return to their families)

2. INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING

OBJECTIVE # 1: Strengthen the institutional capacity in order to provide services to youngsters demobilized from the armed groups in the areas of health, artistic-recreational, political-ethical and therapeutic projects.

RESULT 1	Designed and implemented of a psychosocial model for the services provided to youngsters demobilized from the armed conflict
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ACTIVITIES

1.1 In reference to the Consultancy contracted for the elaboration of 5 modules for psychosocial assistance by *Corporación Vínculos*, during the quarter the following advances were achieved:

- Validation of the modules through a workshop held in Bogotá, with the participation of ICBF national HQ and regional offices from Bogotá, Cali, Bucaramanga, Tunja and Medellín, as well as technical assistance from Bogotá institutions and IOM.
- A total of 5 modules edited for use as Psychosocial Assistance Tools, along with the conceptual document that supports those modules.
- Held a presentation of the modules for the IOM and USAID technical team, with the presence of Ileana Baca and all ICBF regional offices (22 total) through video-conferencing, where concerns were expressed, and the work was publicized with the modules, not only for the demobilized children program, but also for other ICBF programs.
- The final publication will be release in November.

RESULT 2	The psychosocial assistance model was fully implemented in the Centers in the health, culture, arts recreation political-ethical ¹ and therapeutic areas
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ACTIVITIES

2.1 Health

2.1.1. *Profamilia* and *Servicio Nacional de Salud*

Continue developing Profamilia assistance in the area of brigades and general health assistance, along with sexual and reproductive education workshops.

The following activities were implemented over the quarter:

- A total of 30 sexual health and responsibility workshops held (hygiene, STDs, HIV-AIDS), rights and self-care, along with gender identity, in 17 Program Houses (CAEs and HAT) and the youth population of the Cajibío and Timbío reservations in Cauca. In all, 485 youths participated in these sessions, of which 152 were girls and 332 boys.
- Over the past quarter, assistance began through medical services, in General Medicine for 13 youths and clinical labs for 10 children in the Tutor Home module in Armenia.
- In the medical checkups held by Profamilia, this quarter there was an increase in both infections by STD and pregnancies in the case of the Program. For this reason a request was made to Ministry of Social Protection for condoms, it was recommended that ICBF and the centers request support to work on these areas with municipal secretaries of health.
- A total of 1,929 checkups held with general practitioners, of which Profamilia completed 604. A total of 525 lab tests completed and 93 diagnostic exams completed by Profamilia (X-Rays, echograms, etc.). Consultancies by specialist were 265, and of those 47 were by Profamilia. Dental checkups totaled 711 throughout all regions, and there were 95 emergency room cases, which were attended by the national healthcare system. During the quarter, there were 20 hospitalization, all resolved satisfactorily.

¹ Non-violent communications and exercising relationships that build peace

2.1.2. Publication Health Research

In relation to the research realized with the Children's Observatory of *Universidad Nacional* on the topic "HEALTH CONDITIONS OF DEMOBILIZED OF ARMED GROUPS". Research was completed by *Universidad Nacional* and supported by USAID/IOM will be included as a book chapter, which will be distributed nationally and internationally. At present, the book is being edited.

2.1.3. Study Proposal for Drug Use II Phase

Due to the increase in drug abuse among youths entering the Program, ICBF requested a second phase of the project on drug consumption prevention in the Program. For this new phase the following aspects were included:

- Training of technical teams in new homes (Tunja, Cartagena, Half-Way Homes of Armenia and Bogotá).
- Development of Program guidelines on drug consumption.
- Creation of a prevention textbook for youths regarding drug consumption.

2.1.4. Culture and Sports

- In Cali, the Program supported 20 youth for *Corporación Juan Bosco* in *Capoeira* classes and soccer with a children's league in *Club América Cali*. This quarter, the youths had educational field trips in the city.
- Insofar as the project with youth trained in recreation and sports, it was possible to enroll 7 children in a project with the Institute for Recreation and Sports in Chía municipality, to promote sports among children under 10 in schools in the area. The youth work 3 to 4 days a week, three hours a session, as monitors of the sports, under the guidance of physical education professors. The project has created increased use of learning tools in sports, self-esteem, autonomy and responsibility to complete tasks, as well as socialization and interaction with university youth and local children.

2.1.5. Raising Awareness

- Over the quarter, the Ombudsman's Office decided to support awareness raising through a CD and video "*Un Canto Nuestro*" (A Song of Ours). The product is complete and subtitled (see attached). The strategy is being adjusted to launch a CD and concert to increase public awareness on the situation of children that demobilize from armed groups.
- Developed operating manual for ex-combatant children Program USAID/IOM. The Manual is a work guide for implementing partners that presents the ex-combatant Program in Colombia financed by USAID, establishes criteria, processes and technical, juridical, financial and organizational procedures that have been created for specialized assistance of children victims of the armed conflict. This operating manual is based on technical and administrative guidelines used by ICBF in the Program.²
- Integral Assistance to demobilized children and youth.

² ICBF: "Technical and Administrative guidelines for the assistance to ex combatant children and youngsters". July - August 2003.
ICBF: "Technical and Administrative guidelines for the assistance to ex combatant children on a family environment. Conditioned subsidy for families with ex-combatant children and youngsters" 2004.
ICBF: "Technical and Administrative guidelines for the assistance to ex combatant children on a family environment. Foster Homes" Preliminar Version 2003.

OBJECTIVE # 2: Implement a monitoring and evaluation system for the follow-up of the services provided to the youngsters during the different stages of the program

RESULT 1	A unified monitoring and evaluation system implemented in all the centers that enables follow-up of the situation of each one of the youngsters in the program
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ACTIVITIES

1. Monitoring and Information System

- The document is on its final stage of validation. It includes four chapters; the First, there is a presentation of the general characteristics of the Information, Monitoring and Evaluation System. In the second, the first module of the system is presented, which allows for the registry of the information of implementing institutions. In the third chapter, the design of the conceptual framework of the system is presented, Module II "Register Guidelines and Standards for Assistance of Youth". In the fourth and final chapter, the modules for information capture are presented, with information on assistance provided to youth in each stage of the Program.
- During the quarter, the UME designed, programmed and began the application of the Central Placement module in ICBF HQ, which was prioritized by ICBF.
- In relation to the Information and Monitoring System of the Half-Way Homes module and the Conditioned Family Subsidy, the following advances were made:
- Conceptual guidelines and system contents defined in a joint effort made with the ICBF Quindío regional office.

(See Annex)

2. Lessons learned documents and UME indicators

This quarter, UME prepared two documents to support analysis and reflection on the Program: in the first, assistance tendencies are analyzed, and in the second, an index of Social Integration is proposed.

The document on Tendencies is divided in two parts:

- The first part presents lessons learned from quarterly reports and interviews of Program officials.
- The second part analyzes the behavior of variables that describe youth Program beneficiaries and retention capacity. It also presents an analysis of changes in strategy for assistance in several areas (education and family re-integration), and makes a proposal to work together with ICBF.

The Document on the Social Reintegration Index seeks to offer evaluation indicators for competencies that youths graduating from the Program should have, and allows for the prescription of action plans for social insertion for each youth. The index also establishes:

- An evaluation for assistance quality, comparing assistance guidelines with assistance offered.
- Impact indicators to determine to what point the planned for results in the Program were achieved.

(See Annex)

OBJECTIVE # 3: Increase coverage in each of the program's stages (Transit Homes, specialized attention centers, half way homes)

RESULT 1	Increased the number of institutions (5) and the slots (144) to provide care to the youngsters
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ACTIVITIES

1. At the beginning of July, two assistance centers were opened in Bogotá for the HAT and CAE modules, in order to expand in 50 the number of slots available with *Corporación Punto de Luz*. Supported the equipment of both homes and approved complementary support in the areas of education, health and job training.
2. Technical assistance was provided to *Comunidad los Somascos* and ICBF to implement a Youth Home in Tunja, with assistance capacity for 12 youths. This in preparation to the arrival of youth in early October.
3. On immediate availability the program has 810 slots, upon which 718 are currently being used. in the different stages of the process: HAT, CAE, Tutor Home, Youth Home and ICBF Protection Network for special cases. (See Annex)

4. Tutor Home

During the quarter, the Tutor Home module began to work in a satisfactory manner insofar as implementing partners and families. There was a delay in locating children in this module, since the number of children that entered fell. There was also a specific profile required for this component:

1. Children must desire to live in a family.
2. Must desire study.
3. Without special situations (drug abuse or psychological trauma).
4. Less than one year with an armed group.
5. Without family reintegration process.
6. When there are mass turnovers³, must be children who the technical team consider need to live in a family setting.
7. Under 14 years of age.
8. Pregnant and/or nursing girls.

With the implementing partners, the methodology for selection and training of families is being standardized according to module guidelines, and will support the Tutor Home module in other regions of Colombia.

The results of the pilot project have been:

- Great acceptance and socialization of the module both by families and youths.
- In the parent-youth relationship, there is a clear empathy that is established, with mutual affection. The youth have expressed satisfaction with their experiences.
- It should be highlighted that the youths are more concerned with their personal appearances than those in an institutional setting.
- There has been willingness by families concerning reception of demobilized youth, without prejudice or resistance.
- The necessary adjustments to the module have been made during the pilot project, in such a manner that the guidelines and assistance procedures can now be adjusted.

³ Mass turnover, more than 50 children and youth who are evaluated by a psychosocial team.

5. Conditioned Family Subsidy

The following actions were implemented:

- Identification and selection of the 15 youths who will be assisted via the module of conditioned subsidies.
- Weekly work with 7 families of the youth in processes of social and co-existence training.
- Accompaniment of the ICBF victims of violence mobile unit for youth assistance.

The accomplishments that have allowed for these activities include increase familiarity with the youth by the ICBF team, and health and education activities offered to several beneficiaries.

OBJECTIVE # 4: Continue the technical and administrative strengthening in the entities that are currently providing the services

RESULT 1	Services to the youngsters strengthened the technical administrative level of the operator institutions
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ACTIVITIES

- In this quarter, the third phase of the Project was implemented: training diploma in social management, with the support of *Universidad Minuto de Dios*. The classes were taught in three groups, by region, each one lasted 1 week and 76 officials from 14 implementing partner NGOs participated, along with officials from ICBF regional centers.
- The entities acquired tools in the areas of:
 - Negotiation and conflict management
 - Logical tendency framework for international cooperation and funding sources
 - NGO work and tax regulations
 - ICBF Program Management
 - Financial administration from the establishment of financial strategies
- At the same time, personalized technical assistance was provided to each entity. A common factor was the identification of weaknesses in the administrative and institutional management areas.

3. FAMILY REINTEGRATION

OBJECTIVE # 1: Strengthen and promote family reintegration if security conditions permit

RESULT 1	Psychosocial plans implemented in the work with the families and reintegration strengthening
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ACTIVITIES

1.1 Family Reunions

- During this quarter, a total of 4 family reunions were implemented, 3 in Bucaramanga, with the CAES of *Fundación Claret* and with YMCA, another in September in Cartagena, with children under *Fundación Fundesocial*, for a total of 110 participants, including 52 youths and their families, mostly from rural areas.
- One of the characteristics of family groups is the lack of men, and especially of fathers, since most of those that attended were mothers, who are generally heads of their households, who have had several partners. Their income never passes two minimum wages, and several have less than one minimum wage. A minimum percentage lives off of charity.
- In the child-family relationship, it was clear that there was a great deal of affection in most cases. A high percentage of families reported that they used corporal punishment, others insulted the children.

This was one of the reasons that the children cited for abandoning their families and entering armed groups.

- The family reunion, in this sense, is an opportunity for the two parties to come closer together, with a focus on the distance that the two have had between them following the entrance of the child into the armed group, tips are given to aid the relation.
- In the reunion, the youths and their families stated that they felt more integrated after the meetings, and felt that they had more information regarding Program objectives, the process as it affects the children, and the commitments families must make to protect their children.
- This situation, however, has meant that the possibility for reintegration with families is rare, taking into consideration that only 14% of all youths in the Program have been reintegrated with their families.

During the quarter, there were 4 reunions, for a total of 23 reunions of 415 youths, using the psychosocial work methodology.

(See annex for detailed information).

1.2 Family Reintegration

- During the quarter 27 youths rejoined their families, or 23% of youths that left the Program in the quarter (116). Compared to the last quarter, the number of reintegration fell by 50%; this situation is in part because the conflict has worsened in the places of origin of the youth, creating difficulties for returns (See table 5).
- Through the CRO, technical assistance was provided to families for entrance into the health security system, as well as orientation on access and enrollment in the school system and/or jobs for family members. This has allowed for monitoring of conditions of the youths following their returns, and to detect the most urgent support areas for the families.

(See Annex)

The number of youths reintegrated with their families in the quarter: in total, 27 for a total of 267 cases since the program began in March 2001.

4. CONTINGENCY PLAN

OBJECTIVE # 1: Support an appropriate government response in case of massive demobilizations.	
RESULT 1	An Inter-institutional strategy designed in case of a massive demobilization of youngsters.

ACTIVITIES

In relation to the Contingency Plan, during the quarter the following activities were implemented:

1. 1 Training – Task Force

- At the inter-institutional level, there were preparation, meeting and design procedures implemented for the Training Process for public officials and NGOs, to be called to a meeting in case of a mass demobilization of youth by the illegal armed groups.
- Following the advice of the Office of the High Commissioner, there were 3 new regions included for training, in accord with the political developments of the past few weeks⁴. The training process and the creation of the Task Force was in the following regions:

⁴ Negotiations Government - AUC

Table # 3: Creation of the Task Force by department

Department	City
Urabá	Apartadó
Antioquia	Medellín
Meta	Villavicencio
Casanare	Yopal
Córdoba	Montería
Cesar	Valledupar
Bolívar	Cartagena
Cauca	Popayán
Valle	Cali
Magdalena	Santa Marta
Sucre	Sincelejo
Cundinamarca	Bogotá
Boyacá	Tunja
Tolima	Ibagué
Guajira	Riohacha

- The training process began at the end of September, with workshops in Antioquia and Meta. The two activities proposed included: working breakfast with departmental and municipal authorities, to put the topic on the public agenda and a training workshop with technical teams that will be involved with the assistance of the children in case of a mass demobilization.

In relation to the results of the first two Workshops, the following should be highlighted:

- Participation by 39 officials: 2 Governors, Governor's office officials, Mayors, Local Ombudsmen office officials, Inspector General's Office, Ombudsman's Office, Regional ICBF Directors, trade unions, the Red Cross, the Secretaries of Education and the Secretaries of Health in the working breakfasts, where the Contingency Plan was presented and political support was received for the topic. In Medellín, the suggestion was made that the Plan be presented and adopted by the Humanitarian Committee of the Government of Antioquia.
- Training for 48 officials from several of the above institutions on protocol for the mass demobilization of children and youth by illegal armed groups.
- Creation of a contingency task force for each region.
- In Meta, the members of the Task Force include: ICRC, Regional ICBF office, the Ombudsman's Office, the Church and the Government of Meta. This Committee has the following tasks ahead: publicizing the plan with different institutions through written media, call an inter-institutional meeting for the approval of the plan by all committed institutions and a plan to call the institutions after the contingency is declared.
- In Medellín, the Task Force includes: the Government of Antioquia, the Mayor's Office, Regional ICBF Office, the Ombudsman's Office and the IOM Regional Office. This Committee has 4 fundamental tasks: to prepare the contingency protocol for regional needs, to complement institutional mapping, to position the plan in the Humanitarian Committee for the Government of Antioquia and publicize the plan in each institution.
- The two workshops also served as experience to adjust the proposal for Contingency Protocol.

1.2. Contingency Assistance:

Insofar as contingency during the quarter, there were 2 mass demobilizations: One in Venezuela and one in Casanare.

- The number of minors turned over in Venezuela totaled 9. These persons were located in several Program institutions, mostly HAT. IOM supported with USAID funds was technical, since all other costs were assumed by the ICBF Program and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- The number of demobilized children from *Bloque Centauros* in Casanare totaled 32, of whom 3 were located in Half-Way Homes and the remained in HAT in several cities in Colombia.

The support in this contingency focused on the following aspects:

- Transfer of the 32 youth, September 29th from Yopal to Bogotá, in 2 charter flights on *Aéreo Caribe*.
- Clothes donations for the 32 children.
- Shelter and food for the 32 children in a hotel with the accompaniment of 2 professionals. On September 29th they were located in the HAT.
- Transfer of 10 youth to Cali on September 29th, and 16 to CAE in Bogotá from the HAT on September 30th, to open spaces for the children who entered.

It is likely that in the coming days there will occur further mass demobilizations of minors, due to the negotiation process and voluntary turn-over on the part of AUC groups in several regions in Colombia.

5. DISSEMINATION OF THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK

OBJECTIVE # 1: Dissemination among local, regional and national authorities and among civil society organizations of the legal status of ex-combatant children to guarantee a due judicial and/or administrative process.

RESULT 1

Officials, (family judges, family advocates and other civil servants) trained on the regulations that are applicable to excombatant children's judicial and administrative processes.

ACTIVITIES

1. During the quarter, there were four working groups created to give publicity to the Judicial Process, where 130 public officials (ICBF – Ombudsman's Office), local ombudsmen and Program youth from all cities participated, along with the technical teams of the homes.
2. The most important conclusions from the working groups included:
 - Empowering the adolescents regarding their rights, and coordinating actions to halt threats to or violations of the rights of children victims of violence.
 - Inform youth regarding judicial and administrative procedures used for their protection, some adolescents indicated that they have little knowledge of these processes and for that reason they don't know who their judges, family judges and ombudsmen are. In addition, one of the principal problems has been delays in CODA certification.

Table # 4: Awareness raising and training on Judicial Procedures

City	# Groups	Officials
Medellín	1	30
Tunja	1	40
Santa Martha	1	30
Cartagena	1	30

OBJECTIVE # 2: Contribute with the process of obtaining identification documents for the youngsters and to expedite their legal processes.

RESULT 1

The youngsters have identification cards and their legal processes flow in a quick and timely manner

ACTIVITIES

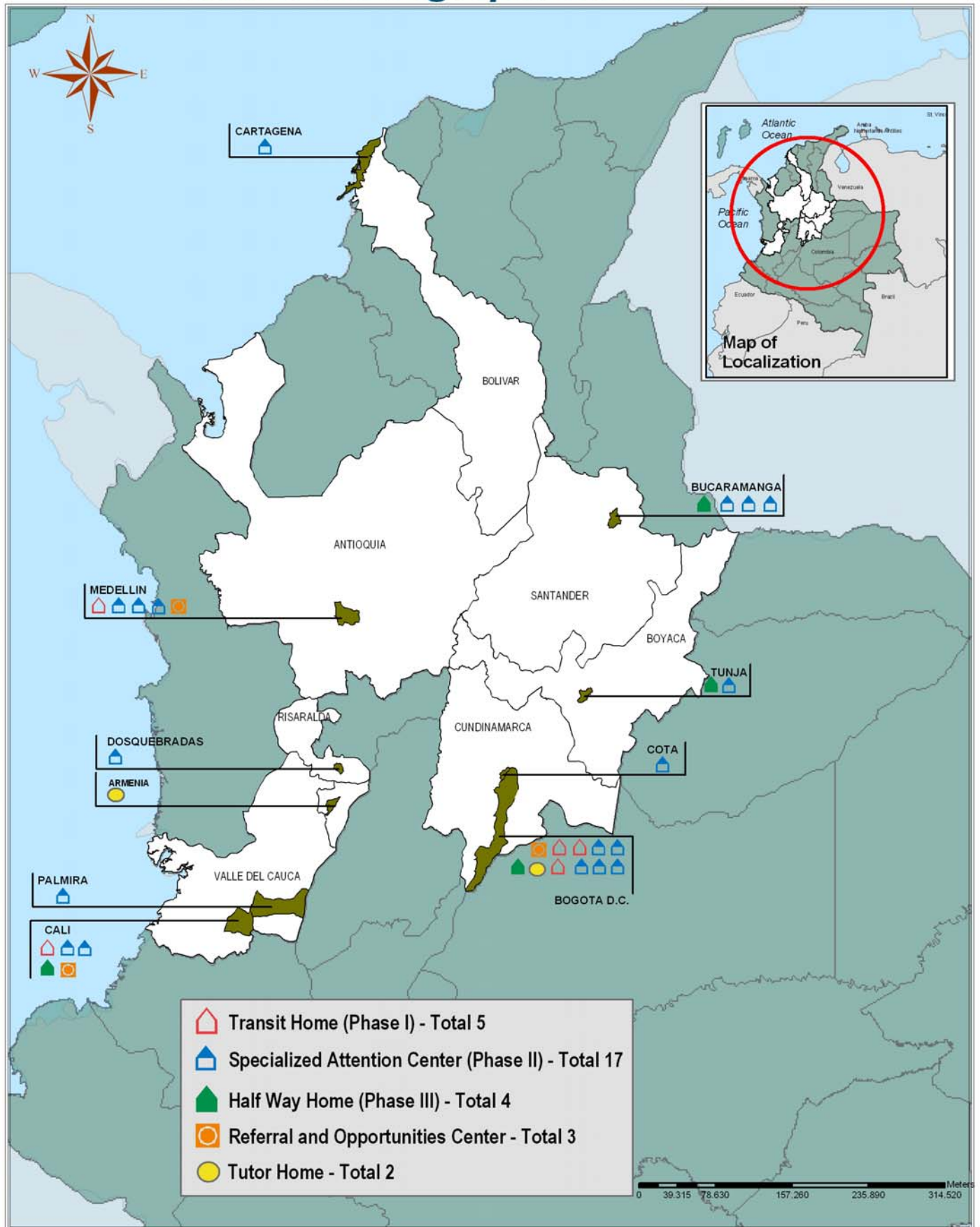
In relation to the legal procedures of youths, advances during the quarter include the following:

- 153 youth received certification of demobilization granted by the Operational Committee for Leaving Arms (CODA in Spanish).
- A total of 52 judicial procedures closed, these youths remained in the administrative protection process of ICBF.
- The average of undocumented minors in the quarter was 34.48% over the total of placed youth. This number is less than the number last quarter, 36.81%. It should be noted that the 30 youth from Casanare have not been certified, most of these persons are undocumented. Were it not for this factor, this percentage would have fallen under 30% last month.
- 12 youth entered the Reincorporation Program during the quarter.

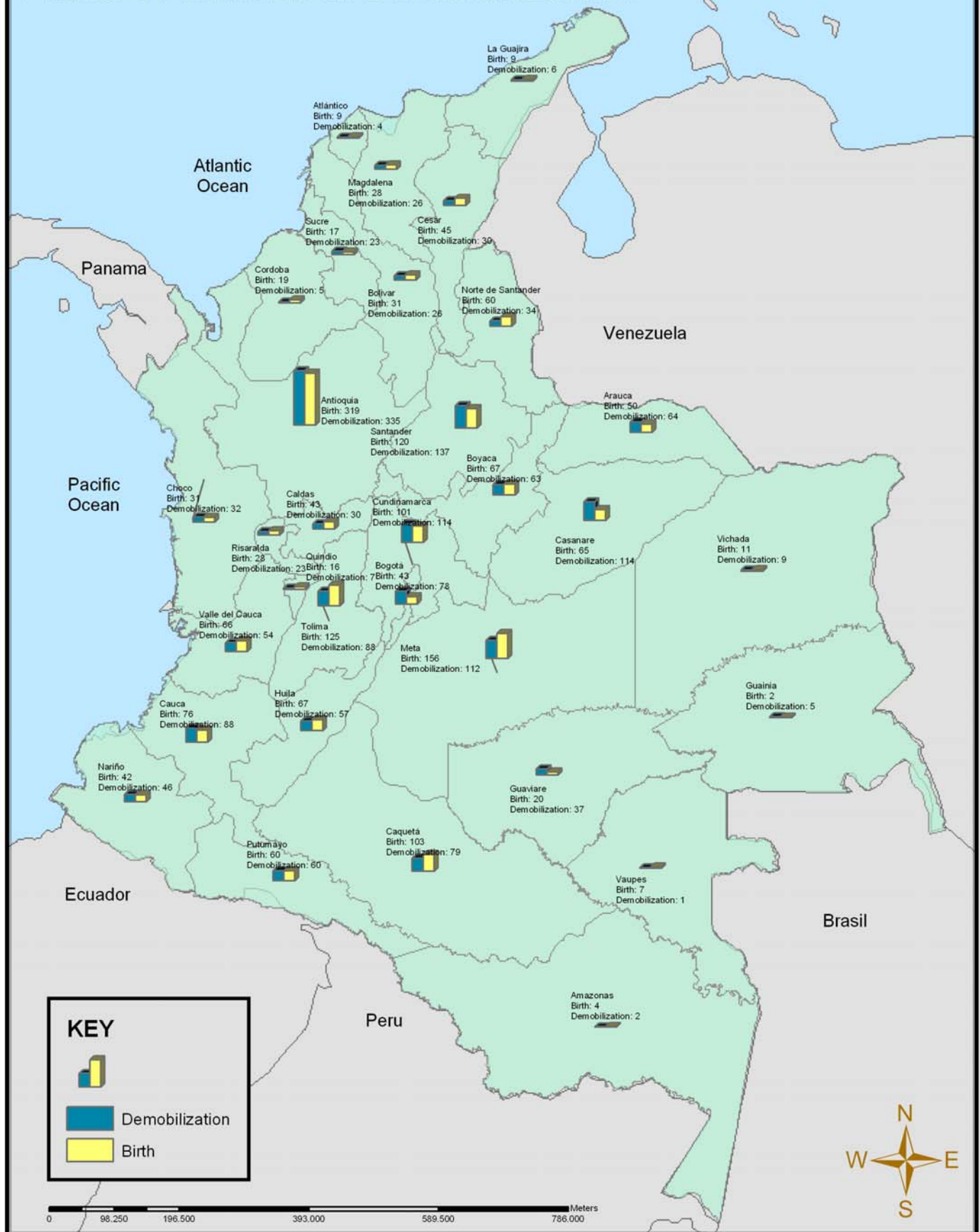
Table # 5: Advances for legal procedures for youth

Total youths who remained to Sept. 30 2.004	Youths without judicial process	Documented to Sept. 30 2004	Youths with open judicial process	Youths with closed judicial process	Youths with open administrative process	Certified CODA
718	61	496	367	290	654	153

Centers's Geographical Localization



Place of Birth and Demobilization



B) SOCIAL REINTEGRATION

REFERRAL AND OPPORTUNITY CENTERS

OBJECTIVE # 1: Design and implement a strategy to create Regional Referral and Support Centers to support the youngsters demobilized from the armed conflict.

RESULT 1	Designed strategy for the creation of Referral and Support Centers.
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This quarter, in the Centers for Referrals and Opportunity the following activities were implemented:

1. In total, 191 youth were contacted by the CRO in the 3 regional offices: Bogotá, Cali and Medellín.
2. Publicity for lessons learned and discussion on central themes in the CRO, with the 3 implementing partners:

In August, on the 9th and 10th, there was a workshop held in Bogotá, with the participation of 3 implementing partners: Benposta – Bogotá, Don Bosco – Cali and *Comfenalco* – Antioquia. In the workshop, advances were presented for each entity, as well as guidelines and reflections on experiences during implementation of projects to date. There was the participation of ICBF, as well as the Reincorporation Program of the Ministry of the Interior, with which there was an initial dialogue started, with the identification of several commitments. As workshop results:

- Publicized the CRO strategy in the 3 cities. The ICBF National, Regional and Zonal Centers became familiar with the CRO.
 - Validated the CRO portfolio of services, as well as parameters and guidelines constructed to date.
 - Created an Inter-institutional Committee made up of the 3 implementing partners, ICBF, IOM, the Reincorporation Program and a representative of graduated youth. This Committee will have as its goal the creation of coordination and communication actions among members, the preparation of a protocol to locate youth and refer them to CRO, and to coordinate actions so that youths can access the benefits that they have after being certified by CODA.
 - Feedback on CRO services on the part of beneficiary youth.
3. Adjustments to the CRO procedures and guidelines for CRO. With reflections and evaluations with IOM insofar as the strategy developed by the CRO, particularly based on the CRO exercise in Bogotá, with a focus on needs for network operation strengthening in order to identify and manage opportunities for youth. The goal is an updated guideline document for October.
 4. Presentation of the strategy to ICBF officials: holding a presentation in ICBF HQ.
 5. Information system: finalized the design of the information system with three modules:
 - Information capture (including the integral card)
 - Network information (nodes and/or institutions with identified opportunities)
 - Monitoring (including quantitative and qualitative indicators)

RESULT 2	Three regional Referral centers created and operating
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Advances of the referral centers by region include:

1.1 BOGOTÁ

- The centers are currently developing job training of youth which includes I) Evaluation and analysis of basic competencies, ii) Definition of job possibilities for the youth, job search and connection to job network, iii) vocational training, and iv) elaboration of projects and production initiatives

according to individual economic conditions and market conditions for each work group. Awaiting support of 100% (52) of the beneficiary youth so that they have successful job insertion for their self-sustenance.

- In terms of actions advanced by entity, 132 youth were located through September 30th, 2004, of whom 106 are active in the accompaniment and referrals offered by the CRO.
- The institutional support network was strengthened in an agreement with 8 businesses for the job insertion of the youth, including pre-job and technical training.
- Through contact with 14 educational institutions, there was support provided for the enrolment of 64 youths in the schools system, for whom a complementary subsidy was provided to 48 youths for transportation and educational materials.
- The actions of the institutional network were promoted in several areas, including the social-community, with governmental and district institutions to include the youths in projects in each locality: Local Operational Centers, UCPI – Unit for the Drug Abuse Prevention, the National Indigenous Organization, NGOs, Civil Society Organizations, and DABS – Culture Houses.

1.2 CALI

- The youths that have arrived at the CRO number 29, of whom 25 are now active.
- Some of the accomplishments include job solicitation for 6 youths in the areas of mechanics, upholstery, sales, electricity maintenance and repairs.
- Vocational training provided to 4 youths with support from the CHS Program; support for 5 youths with complementary subsidies for education, including transportation and educational materials.
- All youth are covered through SISBEN, ARS or a health card from Florida municipality, Valle. Referrals provided for 50% of member families.
- Evaluation and adjustment provided for the methodological research proposal on the situation of children following the Program, which is currently being studied by Don Bosco.

1.3 MEDELLÍN

During the quarter, CRO activities included:

- Induction and training of officials in *Comfenalco* on CRO and strategy adjustments.
- Presentation and coordination with the ICBF Antioquia Regional Office, the Transition Home, CAEs and other local institutions on the CRO Program in Medellín.
- CRO has contacted and begun processes with 30 youth who have left the Program, they are included in the ICBF database on youth location in Antioquia.
- Inaugurated the CRO with the youth.

2. EDUCATION

Over the quarter, the educational component of the Program experienced important advances since obligation to defend the right to demobilized children's education has now been recognized as a State responsibility. This is regulated through the approval and application of Ministerial Resolution #2620, "which establishes directives, criteria and procedures for offering educational services to children and youth demobilized from the armed conflict...." (See Annex)

This new situation has led to a reorientation of services offered by cooperation agencies in the guidelines with counterparts:

- With the educational institutions that directly offer educational services to the youth: educational technical accompaniment, orientation for curriculums, training of teachers and logistical support (equipment and institutional renovations).
- With the Ministry of Education and the Secretaries of Education: educational technical assistance to offer adequate services, support for teacher training on methodologies for demobilized youth, technical accompaniment for the monitoring and evaluation of the experience.
- With Operation Centers and Program youths: logistical support for educational materials, transportation subsidies, educational costs, provision of study room, provision of tutoring and academic accompaniment.

Although the experience has faced some difficulties, the following are areas to concentrate in strengthening the Education Component:

- Advances in the construction of education proposals that make educational offerings compatible and offer pertinent methodology for each age group and educational profile, with the expectation of returning to a school experience in a traditional setting.
- Strengthen academic accompaniment training by the program sub-grantees.
- Intensify motivation among youth to take advantage of and remain in school, as an essential element in their process of social re-insertion.

OBJECTIVE # 1: Guide and support the improvement of the education offered to young people in each operating institution of the Program

RESULT 1	Operating institutions advised on the design and implementation of pedagogical models for working with child ex-combatants.
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ACTIVITIES

1. During this quarter the technical assistance for education strategy was aimed at providing technical and logistic support to the MEN, the Municipal Education Offices and educational institutions. 411 children in the program obtained access to education through the education ministry and the official educational institutions put 20 teachers in charge of the excombatants.. Some educational support was also given to the Program's operations centers. The technical assistance strategy, however, needs to be redefined due to the changes to the Program's assistance guidelines announced by the ICBF which establish that a teacher will no longer be required. Thus, it will be necessary to establish a strategy to ensure accompaniment and follow-up of the youngsters' academic process at the centers with the ICBF and the MEN.
2. Two inter-institutional technical assistance visits were made to Cartagena (Return CAE) and Armenia (foster homes) to provide training to the corresponding Municipal Education Offices' officials and education teams on the routes and methodologies for the assignment of slots to the youngsters of these centers.

RESULT 2	The technical teams in the operating centers being provided guidance and advise on the development educational programs for youth.
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ACTIVITIES

1. The 26 centers of the Program were provided technical support and assistance to ensure access, during the second semester of the year, for boys and girls through procedures with the Municipal Education Offices and the official education institutions to obtain school slots (421 including 18 scholarships for the program)
2. Technical assistance and follow-up to three temporary homes (*Shalom, Nuevos Caminos, Semillas de Amor*) to implement the CAFAM methodology through which children disengaged from the armed conflict are evaluated and provided educational leveling (program to help children catch up academically).

OBJECTIVE # 2: Improve the quality of the education component by continuously conducting evaluation process

RESULT 1	Systematic assessment of the lessons learned in each center regarding the education component.
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ACTIVITIES

1. Efforts have been made with the Operating Centers and the Educational Institutions, before the end of the 2004 school year, on two basic aspects to improve the quality of the education and the learning processes: **a.** Main accomplishments and difficulties experienced by the youngsters in terms of access to education in public educational institutions. **b.** Priorities that should be considered in the design of an educational accompaniment plan to improve the experience of the youngsters in the public education system. This will make it possible for the children to reach the necessary academic skills and to overcome possible difficulties during the schooling process offered by the public institutions. The standardization of this exercise will provide guidelines for the reform that is being prepared by the MEN, the ICBF and the IOM to define, among other things, an accompaniment and technical assistance plan for the schooling process and to adjust the educational intervention and the educational models implemented. (See Annex)

RESULT 2	Personnel implementing the educational component is evaluated.
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ACTIVITIES

1. Follow-up of the performance, difficulties and needs of the teachers in 10 educational institutions through the MEN – Education Offices.
2. Preliminary definition of teachers' performance through the youngsters of the Program by monitoring visits and accompaniment by the Social Workers in Cali, Bogotá, Bucaramanga and Medellín.
3. Five reports with orientation and recommendations were produced for the MEN in the educational centers in Cartagena, Armenia, Bucaramanga, Bogotá and Cundinamarca.
4. MEN training to the new teachers on the implementation of the CAFAM Methodology and the Quick Learning Program required by the educational institutions to provide assistance to the youngsters in Cartagena and Armenia.
5. The MEN initiated training to 20 teachers on how to manage personal, social, educational, conflict resolution and mediation tools. This is expected to strengthen overall learning of the youngsters of the Program within the educational processes.

OBJECTIVE # 3: Train personnel in the Program's centers on the Education Component

RESULT 1	A group of 20 education professionals trained on special aspects of the work with demobilized children
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ACTIVITIES

1. This objective has been met as follows: 85 education professionals of the public schools to which the youngsters of the Program are attending were trained on a specialized educational methodology which they, in turn, are sharing with other teachers.
2. The MEN initiated the training of 20 teachers on how to manage personal, social, educational, conflict resolution and mediation tools.

RESULT 2	Professional training needs identified and supported in order to facilitate appropriate management of the educational component
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ACTIVITIES

1. This objective has been met as follows: 48 persons have been trained on basic aspects of intervention with the youngsters, their psychological profile, overall educational availability and processes and protocols for access to the official system. Among the individuals trained are directors of educational centers, academic coordinators of public educational institutions and ICBF officials who supervise the area centers. The training programs were programmed based on the needs identified during the process to incorporate the youngsters to public education institutions.

OBJECTIVE # 4: Guarantee that the youngsters entering the Program are able to exercise their right to education

RESULT 1	100% of the youngsters in the program are studying in an appropriate program within the educational system
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ACTIVITIES

1. During this quarter **64.2%** of the boys and girls had access and/or continued to attend public educational institutions (264 youngsters); and **13.9%** (57 youngsters) were sent to transitory homes, were evaluated and initiated basic educational leveling. The remaining **21.9%** (90 youngsters) did not attend school due to the following: dropped out because they were not motivated; lack of interest in studying; or were transferred to another institution after initiating their second academic cycle thus delaying or making it impossible to obtain school slots in their new location.
2. In September the Government promulgated Resolution **2620 of 1 September, 2004 of the Ministry of Education** through which guidelines, criteria and procedures are established for the educational services that are provided to boys, girls and youngsters disengaged from the armed conflict and to the children of persons demobilized from the illegal armed groups.
3. During this quarter **10** scholarships were granted for an accumulated total of 725 since the beginning of the Program. Also a total of **119** subsidies have been given since project start-up.
4. Continued support was provided during this quarter to six operators, via a contribution contract, so that they improve the quality of the Education Component as follows:
 - CAE Forjar and HAT Shalom, in Bogotá.
 - CAE Libertad and Esperanza and HAT Nuevos Caminos, in Medellín.
 - CAE Héroes del Futuro in Pereira.
 - CAE Shalom in Tunja
 - The contributions have been used to pay for teachers, education costs, learning material, CAFAM Methodology evaluation material, transportation, classroom, learning activities (arts and crafts and drama workshops) and field trips (museums and theaters, among others).
 - A total of **517** boys and girls have benefited from these projects through September 30.

RESULT 2	Inter-institutional coordination promoted by the Program to improve the opportunities of ex-combatant children to exercise their right to education and to guarantee program sustainability.
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1. Inter-institutional (ICBF – MEN – IOM) coordination activities were carried out during this quarter through visits to the new operating centers in Cartagena and Armenia in order to establish the procedures for access of the youngsters to the public school system. Actions have also been taken with the Municipal Education Offices to select the institutions that will provide the education services

and to evaluate the human resources and logistic requirements in order to provide assistance to the population.

3. INCOME GENERATION

OBJECTIVE # 1: Improve the knowledge and understanding of the profile of the youngsters who enter the program and concretize their development expectations.

RESULT 1	Youngsters who join the program have received pre-employment and production related orientation
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ACTIVITIES

1. During this quarter the Program worked directly with 115 youngsters who were provided pre-employment and economic production related orientation during talks that were conducted in the different assistance centers. Update and progress evaluation meetings were carried out on a monthly basis with the CAEs and CROs, with the participation of the ICBF, in order to guarantee that the operators are providing appropriate orientation to the youngsters on these issues. A total of 505 youngsters have been provided direct orientation.
2. A training and evaluation workday was carried out about learning and implementation of the pre-employment orientation project with the assistance of the ICBF (headquarters, area and Bogotá regional office), ADPOSTAL, IOM, operators of the CAEs, CJs and CROs and of the training NGOs that implement the Productive and Pre-Employment Integration strategy. Thirty six officials who are directly related with this area participated in the workday. This initiative is expected to be repeated in the rest of the cities where the Program is operating in order to produce a document consolidating the conclusions and recommendations. A report of the workday is attached.

RESULT 2	Income generation strategy disseminated among the youngsters who participate in the Program.
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ACTIVITIES

1. In Bogotá a survey was conducted and processed on the perception of the youngsters regarding the scope and opportunities provided by the Productive and Employment Strategy. This survey evaluated each phase of the assistance provided by the Program, HAT, CAE and CJ, the information provided and how the youngsters are taking advantage of the opportunities included in the Basic Route that was designed for the implementation of the strategy. One hundred and sixty one youngsters in seven institutions were interviewed. The survey continues to be conducted in the rest of the country and at least 400 youngsters, in 20 institutions, are expected to participate. The progress made to date in obtaining this goal is estimated at 55%. A summary of the main results for Bogotá will be release soon.
2. During this quarter the introduction phase of the perception survey was used to disseminate the scope of the Productive and Employment Strategy with 219 youngsters and an accumulated total of 706 youngsters informed on the said scope.

OBJECTIVE # 2: Educate the youngsters of the program on labor skills that will allow them to have access to sources of income by means of employment. This will be part of their basic education aimed at developing on the job psycho-technical and learning skills.

RESULT 1	350 youngsters trained on the processes to prepare for learning and for pre-employment orientation.
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ACTIVITIES

1. The goal has been 102.3% (358 trained youngsters) met. Workshops' coverage is expected to reach a larger number of youngsters because: new youngsters are arriving at the centers; the youngsters are welcome; and the positive results reported by the youngsters who have already attended the workshops.

RESULT 2	240 youngsters provided with training on vocational education ⁵ and job searching ⁶ .
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ACTIVITIES

1. During this quarter 59 scholarships were granted for vocational exploration in areas such as electricity, auto repair, information systems, sports and esthetics and beauty.
2. A total of 341 scholarships have been granted throughout the Program under this component, which is equivalent to 142.1% of the goal set forth.

RESULT 3	170 youngsters provided with training on basic labor skills.
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ACTIVITIES

1. During this quarter 181 scholarships were granted for labor skills training in the targeted areas of the strategy such as: wooden furniture production, clothing, shoemaking, food processing, jewelry, services and support to agriculture and livestock activities within the SENA Rural Youngsters Program.
2. The scholarships granted under this component throughout the program total 512, or 301% of the goal set forth.

RESULT 4	100 youngsters employed.
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ACTIVITIES

1. Support was provided during this quarter for the creation of 28 new jobs for youngsters benefited by the Program in the areas of jewelry (10), production of wooden furniture (10) and graphic arts (8).

⁵ These are aptitudes searching and basic skills workshops on specific areas such as shoemaking, jewelry, wooden furniture, events and festival planning and agricultural-industry activities.

⁶ It based on an employment searching model aimed at business visits and previous knowledge of labor skills and employment in real scenarios.

2. Since March, 2001 the Program has generated a total of 991 jobs to which the beneficiaries have been progressively having access to at the end of their specific employment skills training for each one. Of this total 466 (47%) are on prevention and 525 (53%) correspond to opportunities designed for the beneficiary youngsters or for the members of their families, as in the case of the projects to strengthen the families units of reintegrated youngsters.

OBJECTIVE # 3 : Provide orientation to the youngsters aimed at developing an entrepreneurial spirit and to exploring feasible productive initiatives.

RESULT 1	70 youngsters with a basic business profile provided with orientation on project design and implementation
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ACTIVITIES

1. The design of two business initiatives has been initiated that, in the future, are expected to be directly implemented by the beneficiary youngsters. The first is a business association that will generate jobs for the 41 youngsters already trained and for the 22 that are currently being trained on events and festival planning skills, in the city of Medellín. Approximately 25 youngsters are expected to join this program. The second initiative consists of at least three Micro-enterprise Initiatives (PIN in Spanish) in the area of jewelry, for a group of at least six youngsters, by creating the opportunities for them to become suppliers for this sector. In both cases the youngster will receive complementary training on project management and administrative tutoring.
2. The development of productive initiatives by youngsters that are currently employed will be promoted in other private sector projects, when at all feasible as is the case of clothing production.
3. Currently the goal set forth has been 82% (56 youngsters) met and it will be fully fulfilled with the implementation of the aforementioned initiatives.

OBJECTIVE # 4: Identify investment opportunities to create businesses or to improve the use of installed capacity as a means to generate stable employment for the youngsters benefited by the Program.

RESULT 1	Identified, designed (30) and implemented (20) productive projects with the private sector
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ACTIVITIES

1. The consulting services to identify investment opportunities and training requirements for employment in five of Colombia's productive sectors. A total of 39 projects were identified in the areas of food processing, leather and shoemaking, clothing, wood and furniture and auto repair. Of these projects, 37 are being proposed for implementation with the private sector and two with the wood and smelting (metalwork) CDPs. All these projects would generate 558 jobs of which 451 (80.8%) would be available for the Program's beneficiary youngsters through specific training. The research also identified 78 employment areas where there is a need for skilled labor among the aforementioned business sectors.
2. The Program has identified more than 55 productive initiatives with the private sector and their investment profiles have been designed. This will contribute to the establishment of the Productive Projects' Profiles Data Base. Currently, 14 of these projects are being implemented.

OBJECTIVE # 5: Institutionalize the development of the program by building public and private social capital.

RESULT 1	Institutional and business support networks ⁷ established in order to strengthen the development of joint productive activities and projects
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ACTIVITIES

1. A workshop to disseminate the results of the investment opportunities research was conducted with 12 CDP Association's member institutions with the objective of scheduling the local meetings to present the results. This is expected to further motivate the private sector for the development of the Productive Integration and Employment strategy.
2. A project for an academic program is being designed with the Education and Technology University of Colombia (*Universidad Pedagógica y Tecnológica de Colombia* -- UPTC) in Tunja that will be initially aimed at making multidisciplinary proposals to solve the problems of integration of the youngsters disengaged from the armed conflict. This University has joined the Program by providing technical assistance and by lending an area for the development of an Agriculture and Livestock Productive Initiatives Center that will make it possible for the CAE and the Half-Way Home in Tunja to provide training to the youngsters in this area of expertise.
3. The productive initiatives with the private sector are starting to generate a support network that currently links more than 25 businesses of the shoemaking, events and festivals, clothing, graphic arts, stationary, jewelry and wooden furniture sectors.

C) PROJECTS WITH ETHNIC MINORITIES

The intervention strategy for ethnic minorities has reached 4,832 boys, girls and youngsters and their families in the departments of Chocó and Cauca. In Chocó 3,180 youngsters have been provided assistance of which 2,951 are Afro-Colombian (1,497 males and 1,454 females) and 229 are youngsters of Indigenous communities (168 males and 61 females). In the department of Cauca there are 1,652 beneficiaries; 648 Indians (421 males and 227 females), 199 Afro-Colombians (143 males and 56 females) and 805 peasants (450 males and 355 females).

The strategy to support projects derived from the work in communities with strong ethnic and cultural characteristics and the use of the "Risk, Vulnerability and Opportunities Assessment Map" methodology continues. The relationship with small agriculture and livestock chains of production has been strengthened in the income generating projects and they have been included in the list of beneficiaries of State institutions that offer technical, organizational and administrative training. The other projects under the education, culture, recreation, sports and the creative use of free time components include the participation of youngsters by incorporating elements of responsibility toward their community. This is carried out through coordinated actions with the traditional authorities where the youngsters play an important role in community development.

Due to the characteristics and the ethnic diversity of the youngsters and their communities, different initiatives of their traditional authorities are promoted to provide protection to the children and to preserve a peace building culture. Indigenous organizations have been strengthened through on-going workshops on collective rights during which 134 Indigenous leaders and promoters were trained. These workshops have reached 25 Indigenous communities in 23 departments and have promoted the idea of a strengthened self-determination culture within each community. All this has been performed within the framework of the inter-institutional agreement with the Human Rights Ombudsman's Office and the Latin American Human Rights Association (*Asociación Latinoamericana de Defensa de los Derechos Humanos* -- ALDHU) to implement the Project for the "Promotion, Prevention and Training of Indigenous Communities on International Humanitarian Law, Collective Rights and the Indigenous Judicial Status".

⁷ The Institutional Support Networks are GOC and civil society institutions that may become strategic partners in the development of income generating projects.

These actions maintain an outlook of ethnic and cultural respect as part of the intervention model for ethnic minorities which, by standardizing it, will contribute to its consolidation as a model that recognizes and strengthens the communities. Furthermore, through their cultural values they protect and promote the rights of their children and they prevent them from engaging in the armed conflict.

OBJECTIVE # 1: Consolidate the reintegration and prevention model for youngsters of ethnic minorities in the departments of Chocó and Cauca.	
RESULT 1	160 Afro-Colombian and Indigenous youngsters in the department of Chocó involved in cultural, educational and food security projects that prevent them from being recruited by the illegal armed groups.

During this quarter 740 boys and girls of Afro-Colombian communities, who are at a risk of being recruited by the illegal armed groups, were provided assistance. Coverage increased to 3,866 beneficiaries with 409 youngsters participating in the food security projects (52 are ex-combatant children) and 2,771 youngsters benefited by the cultural, recreational, education and vocational training programs. The reintegration strategy includes training to 686 teachers and public servants.

ACTIVITIES

1. Four projects that resulted from the Risk Assessment Maps in the municipalities of Medio Atrato Beté, Novitá, Bahía Solano and Alto Baudó (Puerto Echeverri) have been initiated with assistance being provided to 488 Afro-Colombian youngsters as follows: one fish farming project under the income generating component; two institutional education projects; and one cultural project.
2. A project to prevent recruitment among youngsters at a risk in six districts of South Quibdó has been designed. It will include recreational, sports and educational activities mainly directed at youngsters who are not enrolled in the school system.
3. Coordination of the work with the implementing institutions – mayors' offices, schools, SENA and ICBF – to bring together the actions to assist the beneficiaries so that the activities of each one will contribute to the project as a whole.
4. Seven classrooms have been furnished and learning material and equipment has been provided for the library to improve the quality of the education and coverage provided by the Beté Agriculture and Livestock School.
5. Thirteen human rights training and promotion workshops were conducted.

RESULT 2	120 boys and girls disengaged from the illegal armed groups in the department of Cauca, who are members of indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities, are beneficiaries of income-generating projects
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Coverage has been increased to 471 youngsters participating in the productive projects. Project impact, however, is greater because these include the families and the communities of the youngsters.

ACTIVITIES

1. During this quarter 69 new beneficiaries (8 ex-combatant indigenous children and 61 at a risk of being recruited) joined the Program. The projects have strongly consolidated in the communities of Caldon and Polindara with 120 youngsters being provided assistance in fruit pulp and vegetable projects.
2. Follow-up and monitoring of the nine income generating projects (milk cows' breeding, domestic animals and agriculture) has been conducted. Technical assistance has been provided and the projects' organizational and administrative processes have been strengthened. In the communities of Guachené, Cajibío, Río Blanco, Caldon and Timbío there are 140 beneficiaries (70 Indians, 40 Afro-

Colombians and 30 peasants). Of these, 32 are ex-combatant children and 108 are at a risk of recruitment.

RESULT 3	250 boys and girls from Indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities in Cauca, at risk of being recruited by illegal armed groups, are beneficiaries of cultural, educational, and family strengthening projects.
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During this quarter coverage has increased to 1,181 beneficiaries. The 65 new beneficiaries that joined the educational and cultural projects during this quarter are youngsters from peasant families in the municipality of La Vega, who are at a risk of being recruited.

ACTIVITIES

1. The cultural and artistic project in the Los Andes School in La Vega has coordinated its activities with local cultural organizations and the number of youngsters benefited by the extracurricular activities increased by 65.
2. The Mayor's Office in Altamira has provided assistance to remodel the school. These works were necessary in order to implement the project to increase the educational workdays.
3. The work carried out with the Municipal Family Affairs Office in Santander de Quilichao and the Cauca Employees and Families Social Benefits Fund (*Caja de Compensación Familiar del Cauca – COMFACAUCA*) has consolidated. This project provides learning material for the boys and girls and encourages their participation in the activities for the creative use of free time, has consolidated.
4. The Putumayo Risk Assessment Map methodology has been implemented with coverage including 96 Indian youngsters and 56 families. This activity resulted in an analysis and the design of intervention projects. It was decided during this quarter to implement an overall project for income generating, peaceful coexistence and citizen participation in Mocoa. The Ciudad Mocoa School will be the implementing institution and the project will benefit 90 youngsters.

D) PREVENTION

The communication strategy has continued to submit messages to prevent child recruitment through radio tips nationwide. During this quarter three regional programs were introduced in Antioquia, Huila and Santander with wide local media coverage – the press was made aware of the problem beforehand according to the specific situation in each region -- by providing ample information and training on the problem of child recruitment. In addition, together with the United Nations "Friendly Hands" (*Manos Amigas*) radio program, 686 community radios have been reached with an educational program that includes messages aimed directly at the youngsters in order to strengthen their decision making capacity and to help them build a personal life path. Preparations are underway to disseminate a second program to strengthen the role of the schools regarding protection. This program is not limited to transmitting messages and, instead, provides tools to the communities and to the boys, girls and youngsters to prevent them from risk situations that affect child recruitment.

Through the four areas of intervention – Public Policies, Intervention Projects, Communication and Participation Strategies and Mobilization – 11,758 youngsters have been provided assistance with projects for income generation, formal and vocational education, training, culture, sports and the use of free time. Emphasis has been made on identification, recognition and participation processes by the boys and girls that will strengthen their capacity to resist risk factors that affect recruitment.

Regarding participation and mobilization 5,116 youngsters were consulted, in a participative manner, through the application of the "Vulnerability, Risk and Opportunities Assessment Map" methodology conducted in 35 municipalities. A training workshop was carried out in Guarne, Antioquia, on the methodology to prepare the assessment maps. The workshop was attended by 35 people including Government officials, cooperation workers and NGO representatives, of entities who work with population at risk of recruitment.

In the area of Public Policy, technical assistance has been provided to the ICBF and to the Human Rights Ombudsman's Office for actions aimed at municipalities with high recruitment rates. The Mayors' Offices and the social policy councils have been convened to promote and disseminate the issue in their local programs.

In addition, a project has been signed and initiated in Montes de María, in the departments of Bolívar and Sucre, with the participation of UNDP, the Department of Planning (DNP in Spanish) and the Restrepo Barco Foundation. This project has obtained the commitment of governors and mayors to include the situation of child recruitment into their development and action plans and to incorporate projects that will result in the application of the methodology in seven municipalities in the region.

OBJECTIVE # 1: Present proposals to prevent children from engaging in the armed conflict to potential counterparts for discussion, review, allotment of funds and inclusion in regional plans.

RESULT 1	A prevention proposal designed for 13 departments (54 municipalities) has been implemented through regional operating plans
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The USAID/IOM Program's prevention strategy is currently providing support for the implementation of 35 projects, in the same number of municipalities, which have resulted in the inclusion of Prevention Plans into the municipal agendas. During this quarter, through a new inter-institutional alliance, an agreement was signed for the application of the Risk Assessment Map methodology in seven municipalities in the departments of Sucre and Bolívar, in the area of Montes de María. This will also involve the inclusion of Prevention Plans into the municipal agendas of two municipalities of Antioquia.

ACTIVITIES

1. Through the application of the Risk Assessment Map methodology, 33 municipalities have included prevention into their development plans. Projects are being presented to provide assistance to boys, girls and youngsters at risk, which have been identified together with local institutions.
2. Two projects have been presented with USAID funds and will be financed under the Agreement with Canada in the municipalities of Cocorná and Carmen de Viboral, in Antioquia.
3. The design of regional operating plans and/or projects is being promoted, together with government entities and social organizations, through the regional introduction of the initiative to prevent child recruitment in the departments of Huila and Santander.
4. Governors and mayors of the municipalities of Carmen de Bolívar, San Jacinto, Zambrano, San Juan Nepomuceno (Bolívar), Ovejas, San Onofre and Tolú Viejo (Sucre) have been involved in the Montes de María project. Their level of commitment is both for the application of the Risk Assessment Map methodology and for the implementation of the projects that result from the Mapping.
5. Adjustments are being made to the development plans in the municipalities of Ovejas, San Onofre and Tolú Viejo, in the department of Sucre, and in the municipalities of Carmen de Bolívar, San Jacinto, Zambrano, San Juan Nepomuceno, in Bolívar, to include the child recruitment prevention component.

OBJECTIVE # 2: Identify, in a participatory way, the risk factors that prompt children to join insurgent groups and promote preventive strategies in the targeted municipalities.

RESULT 1	Vulnerability and risk assessment maps were prepared in 54 municipalities in 13 departments.
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A total of 5,116 boys, girls and youngsters have produced risk assessment maps in 35 municipalities, in nine departments. During the design of the maps not only the risk factors were identified, but also those associated with protection. These were considered in the design of projects whose status is the following:

- Completed projects: 5
- On-going projects: 13
- Projects being designed and adjusted: 17

ACTIVITIES

1. The methodology guide to produce the “Vulnerability, Risk and Opportunities Assessment Maps” has been printed and is being distributed (see attachment– Methodology Guide).
2. A workshop was conducted in Antioquia on the “Vulnerability, Risk and Opportunities Assessment Map” tool with the participation of 35 people including representatives of UNICEF, UNDP, IPEC-ILO, PADF, the ICBF, the Human Rights Ombudsman’s Office, the Restrepo Barco Foundation, the Peace Building Program for East Piedemonte Corporation (*Corporación Programa de Desarrollo para la Paz del Piedemonte Oriental* – CORDEPAZ) and the COMFAMA and COMFENALCO Employees and Families Social Benefits Funds.
3. An inter-institutional agreement was signed with UNDP, the DNP and the Restrepo Barco Foundation for the application of the “Vulnerability, Risk and Opportunities Assessment Maps” in seven municipalities in the departments of Sucre and Bolívar. These were aimed at 420 beneficiary boys, girls and youngsters.
4. The application of the Map was initiated in two municipalities in Antioquia, Cocorná and Carmen de Viboral. Approximately 124 boys, girls and youngsters participated in the production of these maps.

OBJECTIVE # 3: Develop a strategy to prevent child abuse and domestic violence at a local level.	
RESULT 1	1,800 community leaders and teachers trained on reconciliation and conflict management, family counseling, child-rearing patterns and on the law on domestic violence

The problem of child abuse and domestic violence is addressed through four test projects under the ICBF Make Peace Program (*Programa Haz de Paz*), which will be replicated in other municipalities countrywide. In all the activities under on-going projects in nine departments priority is given to the promotion of principles and values including the improvement of social cohesion, peaceful coexistence, solidarity and acknowledgement of the authorities by training community leaders on areas such as conflict resolution, community participation, leadership and family coexistence skills. During this quarter an agreements was reached with the Administrative Department for Social Welfare of the District (DABS in Spanish) to use the “Open Games” (*Abre Caminos*) in training and awareness programs. This is an educational tool to build peaceful conflict resolution and coexistence skills.

ACTIVITIES

1. Coordinate with the ICBF Make Peace Program the strategy to train leaders under a test project that will be implemented in four municipalities (Bucaramanga, Cúcuta, Neiva and Mocoa).
2. The adjustment of the form to play the “Open Games” has been initiated, that includes a text on domestic violence and how this situation relates to the engagement of boys, girls and youngsters into the armed conflict. It was decided, together with the counterparts that work on recruitment prevention, to reproduce 1,000 games and the dissemination and training strategies.

OBJECTIVE # 4: Promote Children's access and permanence in the school system and in non-formal education programs in the targeted municipalities.

RESULT 1	500 children and youngsters enrolled in the school system in 26 targeted municipalities.
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Beneficiaries' coverage has been increased. Besides the 591 boys, girls and youngsters that were provided assistance through the strengthening of the institutional education projects, during this quarter other 350 youngsters have received assistance through the strengthening of educational activities in schools (i.e artistic events and/or participation in artistic, recreational and cultural expression activities). A total of 941 youngsters are beneficiaries of these projects.

ACTIVITIES

1. In the municipalities of Neiva, Garzón and Pitalito 150 youngsters are being provided assistance in the schools through dance, music, pottery, cultural expression and sports activities.
2. The Mapping Methodology is being implemented in Cocorná and in Carmen de Viboral, in Antioquia. The guidelines have been established for the citizen culture and citizen values project and for the strengthening of the institutional education project. The beneficiary population is estimated at 200 boys, girls and youngsters.

RESULT 2	600 children and teenagers who dropped out of school or are too old for their grade level are now enrolled in quick learning programs in 26 targeted municipalities
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1. **151** youngsters, who are not enrolled in the school system, in the municipalities of Pitalito and Garzón in Neiva's District # 8 and in Iquirá's District # 10, have been identified, located and convened to participate in juvenile participation and leadership workshops. Of these youngsters 70 are males and 81 are females. Actions have been carried out to motivate them to participate in community leadership activities. Furthermore, a strategy is being implemented, associated with their educational needs, so that they are reintegrated into the school system.
2. Design of an overall project called "Combos for Peace" (*Combos para la Paz*) aimed at **240** youngsters in the municipality of Quibdó that are at a risk of being recruited by the illegal armed groups. The objective is to reintegrate them into the school system, with an emphasis on the Quick Learning methodology, as a strategy to prevent them from engaging in the armed conflict. Sports and cultural activities will be carried out with the youngsters in the neighborhoods/districts. The sports areas will be remodeled or improved for an appropriate integration and participation of the youngsters.

RESULT 3	150 youngsters are enrolled in vocational training programs
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Assistance has been provided to 222 youngsters through employment skills training programs.

ACTIVITIES

1. In Medellín and Amagá (Antioquia) 88 youngsters graduated from the employment training project in the Don Bosco Center.
2. Three courses with 63 youngsters trained on the following: basic computer skills (one with emphasis on administration and the other one on maintenance and assembly); basic Microsoft Office in the computer center of the Don Bosco Training Center in Cali.

OBJECTIVE # 5: Necessary arrangements to initiate an income generating projects with the families of children and teenagers who are at risk of being recruited by the illegal armed groups.

RESULT 1	Increased income for 150 families whose children are extremely vulnerable to recruitment.
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Assistance provided to 591 boys and girls and their families through productive initiatives. This has been implemented through small scale productive schemes in which self-consumption products, sale and coordination of local chains of production are strengthened to make the commercialization of the products possible.

ACTIVITIES

1. Selection of 200 youngsters and their families and the initiation of technical and organizational training activities to implement family agricultural units in Iquirá, Huila.
2. Projects in Cauca and Segovia with agreements signed to provide assistance to 240 youngsters – with the support of 30 teachers, eight leaders and 32 parents – for fish farming and poultry production projects.
3. The productive project in Barbosa, Antioquia, to build pools for fish farming activities and greenhouses for vegetable production was redesigned. This project includes an organizational component lead by municipal institutions (UMATA, SENA). The beneficiaries total 120 youngsters and their families.

OBJECTIVE # 6: Assistance to strengthen public policies regarding children by including child recruitment prevention in the agenda of the agencies responsible for national, departmental and municipal planning.

RESULT 1	The topic of child recruitment prevention is included in the Ten-Year Plan for Children, the National Plan to Eradicate Child Labor and in the municipal development plans of the communities targeted by the Program.
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Continued support to the activities of the ICBF (Country Plan, Law on Children) to develop and implement public policy that include child recruitment prevention issues.

ACTIVITIES

1. Through the preparation and agreements reached to introduce the regional programs in Antioquia, Neiva and Santander child recruitment has been included in the departmental and municipal agendas so that this issue is incorporated into the development plans, into the social policy councils and in the working roundtables for the eradication of the worse forms of child labor.
2. In the departments of Sucre and Bolivar, specifically in the Montes de María region (seven municipalities in all), the issue is being addressed by the governors and mayors and it is now being included into the departmental social policy.

OBJECTIVE # 7: Design and implement a national awareness and information campaign on the problem of child recruitment by insurgent groups, preventive strategies, and the responsibility of institutions and citizens in dealing with this problem.

RESULT 1	Four million Colombians have been made aware through the media and alternative means of conveying information of the problem of children and the armed conflict
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In addition to meeting the goal set forth through the commercial on television (which reached 9,368,192 people) and the radio spot (5 million people), progress has been made in providing sustainability to the messages. This is being accomplished through radio tips in Radio Caracol and by regional program introductions that provide a local approach to the dissemination of the commercials through local institutions and the media.

ACTIVITIES

1. The three regional introductions of the initiative to prevent child engagement in the armed conflict in Antioquia, Huila and Santander with the participation of 343 people representing the media, the Government Education, Health, Culture, Recreation and Sports Offices and of the Municipal Human Rights Representative Office, the municipal councils, the Municipal Family Affairs Office, the Comptroller General, the Attorney General's Office, the Employees and Families Social Benefits Funds and of the social organizations. These events were widely covered by the media -- 29 press, radio and television stations covered the events -- and received countrywide coverage through Caracol Radio and Television.
2. The proposal to reach sustainability for the campaign through an agreement with Caracol Social was approved so that it continues to be disseminated through the radio.
3. A strategy was designed to measure the impact of the campaign in terms of remembering, recognizing and understanding the message to establish if the campaign met its awareness objective.
3. Dissemination of the first educational program that addresses the decision making process of the youngsters and how to build their personal life projects. The radio program is called "Together and also on top of each other" (*Juntos y además revueltos*) is being transmitted by 686 radios affiliated to the United Nations "Friendly Hands" program. The second program, which addresses the issue of schools as a protection and retention factor among the youngsters, together with its preparation for distribution and dissemination among the radio stations has been completed.

(See Annex # 2, Second Program)

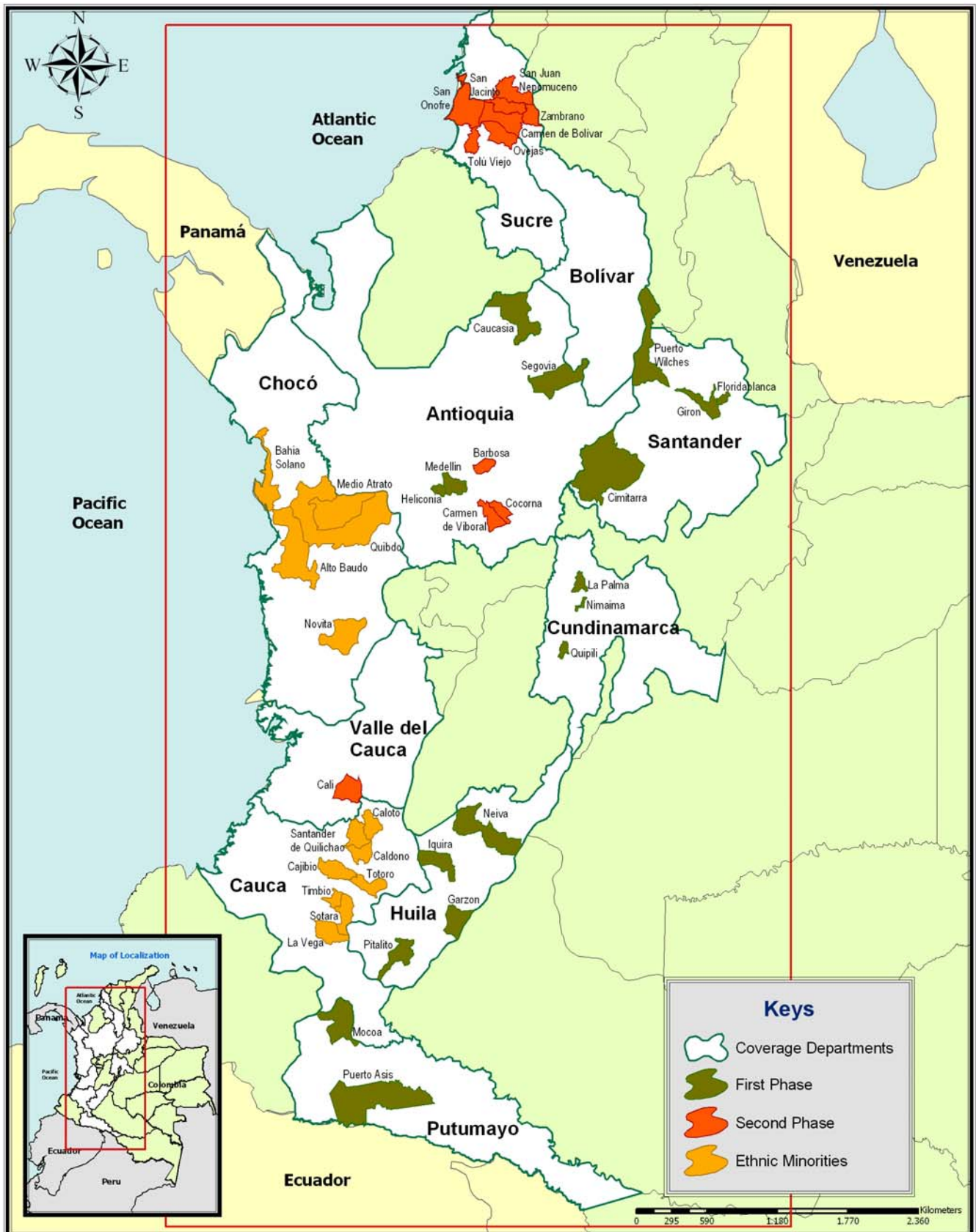
OBJECTIVE # 8: Evaluate the progress and the results of the prevention strategy.	
RESULT 1	The prevention strategy is being evaluated every six months.

The "Vulnerability, Risks and Opportunities Assessment Map" methodology has been standardized and evaluated. This made it possible to adjust the methodology and to include project design.

ACTIVITIES

1. Proposal presented for the evaluation of the campaign in order to measure its impact and define continuity of the communication strategy.
2. The definition of the parameters to evaluate the impact of the projects that result from the Risk Assessment Map has been initiated

PREVENTION COMPONENT COVERAGE



IV. LESSONS LEARNED

1. ICBF ASSISTANCE MODEL

In order to make progress in the ICBF's institutional strengthening process, in terms that it is the entity that directs the Program for assistance to children disengaged from the armed conflict, technical cooperation should be aimed at developing methodologies that provide guidelines for the assistance such as it has been done in the cases of:

- Modules for Psycho-Social Care Mechanisms that contribute to consolidate a unified and qualified approach to the assistance to the boys and girls.
- Foster Homes: guidelines for this new assistance model that is considered to provide more possibilities for the youngsters to relate socially and builds trust, self-respect and motivation for later social integration.
- Contingency protocol and training to officials, to show the progress made by the Program, in order to create a task force and prepare the institutions for managing a possible massive demobilization of children from the illegal armed groups (GAI in Spanish).

2. REINTEGRATION

- The Referral and Opportunities Centers are consolidated as a successful strategy for post-Program follow-up of the boys and girls and as a reference for their social reintegration. Through the work of the networks, the CRO's have reference guidelines for the employment and personal life project orientation procedures for the youngsters when they graduate from the Program.
- Access to the Public Education System ensures a connection with normal education opportunities. It has been learned, however, that in order to guarantee that the youngster will remain in the school system it is necessary to establish methodologies for education assistance that respond to their needs and cultural reality.
- The lack of continuity in the processes to coordinate the training stage, which is conducted by the ICBF, with the implementation of productive projects financed through the reintegration process, generates a lack of motivation among the youngsters. This situation is reflected in cases such as the youngsters who received training on jewelry making, who have not yet received the financial benefits established in the Law to start productive initiatives.
- It is necessary to increase the efforts to follow-up on the employment contracts in order to guarantee fair contracts for the youngsters that have access to employment opportunities generated by the Program.

3. PREVENTION

- During the introduction of programs the information on children's rights submitted to the media should be complemented with awareness creation to avoid a sensationalist management of the information or the news being given in a way that may stigmatize the children.
- Strengthening the ICBF's coordinating role and reaching concrete agreements for the procedures between the initiatives' members and donors has made it possible to reactivate regional introduction of programs.
- The projects that involve Indigenous children at a risk of recruitment, or who have disengaged from the armed conflict, should be coordinated not only through community initiatives but also through Indigenous jurisdiction in order to guarantee sustainability.

V. PLANS FOR THE NEXT THREE MONTHS

1. ICBF ASSISTANCE MODEL

- Review and consolidate the methodology and the decision making process for the transfer of children in the different stages of assistance to guarantee completion of their education processes.
- Introduction of the Tools Module for Psycho-Social Assistance during the Academic Forum.
- Introduction of the CD and video clip.
- Preparation of Christmas workdays in the centers.
- Development of a Contingency Plan Training Task Force.
- Follow-up on the approval of the measure that establishes that the graduation certificates are to be handled as a confidential document that belongs to the children disengaged from the armed conflict.

2. REINTEGRATION

- Start-up of the productive initiatives in the areas of jewelry making, bakeries and popular restaurants with the Bogotá Mayor's Office and of the overall farm in an Agriculture and Livestock Productive Initiatives Center in Tunja.
- Dissemination of the results associated with investment opportunities and motivation of the private sector to join the Program.
- Conduct educational accompaniment in the operating centers and in education institutions, together with the Ministry of Education and the ICBF, in order to guarantee that the youngsters of the Program will remain in the school system.
- Provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Education for the Results and Impact Evaluation of the education models and the education and management strategy used in restoring the right to education to youngsters disengaged from the armed conflict.

3. PREVENTION

- Introduction of the Prevention Initiative – Provide support for the preparation and conduction of introductions by State institutions (ICBF, Human Rights Ombudsman's Office).
- Provide technical assistance to the ICBF for the design of a public policy for child recruitment prevention based on the test projects implemented by the Program.
- Transfer the Risk, Vulnerability and Opportunities Assessment Map methodology to the ICBF and to its institutional network so that it is implemented with the communities.
- Provide continuity to the projects for income generation, culture, education, recreation, sports and creative use of free time designed by means of the Risk and Vulnerability Assessment Map methodology.
- Consolidate the processes that are being conducted with ethnic minorities on the Indigenous Route for children disengaged from the armed conflict.

VI. ANNEXES

- Financial Status Report
- Final Report- Design and implementation of the Information, Monitoring and Evaluation System for the Support Program for Excombatant Children
- Final Report- Development of the Information, Monitoring and Evaluation System for the Support Program for Excombatant Children - Foster Homes and Family Reintegration with a conditioned subsidy
- Lessons Learned and Analysis of the tendencies on the assistance data
- Contingency Guide for mass demobilization of children
- Exploring the process of excombatant children on the official educational system - Alternatives Proposal for a Pedagogical Plan
- Scholarships Assignment process
- 2620 Resolution from the Education Ministry
- Ethnic Minorities
- Synergies Developed
- Family Reintegration
- Family Reencounters
- Availability of Program Assistance
- Project Profiles
- Methodological Guide "Vulnerability, Risk and Opportunities Assessment Map" "Listening to the Children"
- Press Supervising